SAVED FROM THE STREETS.

WESTERN HOMES FOR CITY CHILDREN. EQUALOR AND DESTITUTION EXCHANGED FOR ABUN-DANCE AND HONEST LABOR-EXPERIENCES OF NEW-YORK CHILDREN IN THE WEST-A PRACTI-

CAL METROD OF CHARITY. Some account is given below of the disposition of each of the children sent to Springville, Iowa, on January 20, by Mr. Reid. There is also some men-tion of the reception accorded to the party that started on February 10 for Ortaws, Kan.

THE IOWA PARTY.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHILDREN TO THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CHANGE FROM THE STREETS TO THE

PRAIRIE. On January 20 a party of thirty-five childrep left this city for Springville, Iowa, in charge of Mr. E. Trott, agent of the Children's Aid Society. Twenty eight were boys and seven were girls. Their safe arraya at Springville, and their distribution in the bonies of ad many have written telling how they like their new known. Pellowing is substantially what has been re-ported of the members of the party up to the present fime. Letters are constantly arriving from the children

BROCKMAN, ALBERT age twelve, a native of New York and without tailed or mother. His father had been a strenkard, and he left home when very young, and had fived as best he could in the attents of New York. He is with L. K. Smith, Springville, lowe.

Coopen, Elewand, a native of New York, age sixteen, the may worked on a farm in Orange, N. J., thou tended a core and worked in a printing office. He is with D. R. Greiman, Springville, lower, and writes, February 15; "I am well pleased with the West and with my place. I am living with a young married couple and I like them first rate. I am living on a farm of 450 acres, and we have 150 head of cautie. 250 though 10 horses and 100 heas. All the boys but one have places, and most of them good."

Planagan, Lucks, age fourtiers, was born in Ireland, but calee to the country white an farant. His parents, who were very puor, field about two years my, at which time he took gare of thimself as best be could. He is with Benjamin Menzer, Paralla, lowe.

Iowa.

Romando, ago filteen, an American boy, who
had hyed at Philadelphon, Reading, Paterson and
New York, and had four times been to sea. He is
with J. Waumsiey, Spinaythe, lows. He writes
February 19: "I am going to school at present, and nke the country first-rate. I am about one male from town. Mr. Waumsley has two horses and twenty-one head of cattle, two dors and two cats."

nke the country first-rate. I am arount one tante from town. Mr. Wammslov has two horses and twenty-one head of cattle, two does and two cats."

Johnson, Charles, age sixteen, an orphan for four pers. He has lived on Bergere Hill, N. J., and in the Rivington Street Lodging House. He is with William F. Wilson, Springville, who writes, Pebruary 17; "Charles is a very likely bey, and does his best to learn. It is only a matter of time, I think and he will be a very handy boy. He is going to school and seems to be very well satisfied." Charles writes that he is very happy.

Lorrey, Henny, a young American, born in Chicago, and age twelve. His lather died two years ago, and his grandmother brought him to Now-York and pucced idlin in the Juvenile Asylum. He returned to Chicago to his mother.

LAWRENCE, CHARLES, age sixteen, was born in Long Island City. He is an orphan, and lived for some time at the Rivington Street Ledging House, bia king boots, etc., in the day-time, and attending might school in the evening. He is with G. G. Smith, Springville, and writes, January 25; "I have a good home on a farm. Mr. Smith has 120 acres of land, twenty five or thirty head of cattle, six horses, a big drove of pies, a good dog, two cats and five girls. I am going to start to school next week. ""."

MGINN, CHARLES, age thirteen; his father died when he was only a few months oil, and his mother married again. He had carned money by opening carbages, rumning errunds and in every way possible. His stepfather died a few months ago, and his mother was sent to Blackwein's Island as a vegrani. He was antons to get a good home and square loosels. He is with Tommas R. Hong, springville, lown. Mrs. Hong writes Friendry 8; "Charley wishes me to celly on that he as very handy in his contented. He enjoys hunting eggs and driving thom to the field at he married again. He had carned money by opening carbages, the him germads and in cerv way possible. How, and is rended as deal in the severy handy in his maner I think he is a deal intile bey. I

Winter.

1008, ANNIE, ago fifteen, is a Canadian. Her father died some time ago, leaving her mother with seven children. Annie came to this city for work, but was not very successful; and hearing her mother was nick was auxious to return to her. She left the party at Baffaro to go to her old home, mount forty miles to the control of t sick was auxious to return to her. She left the party
at Baffan to go to her old home, about forty offen
from Toronto. She has not written since her arrival.

Riskt, John, an American, age twelve, lost his father
about two yours ago, and left his home because his
mother got drunk and abused him. He slept at the
lighteenth Street Lodging House and pleked up a
hving on the streets. He was with W P. Havzett.

Springville; hat Mrs. Hoag wrote, Pebruary S, that

ni one of our neighbor's, but he did not stay long. It could not have been their fault, for I am sure they Ireated him well."

BOOTT, MAIY JANE, age fifteen, the eldest stri in the party. Her mother died six years uso, and he father is a drunkard. Bue had been employed as a servant and took care of culadren; but thought her mistress did not treat them with sufficient kindness. She is with Calven Newman, Spring ville, lowa, who writes February 11: "We are very well pleased with ner, and she seems perfectly happy and contented thus far. We are well aware of the fact that the change is a great one for a boy or girl to come from a great city to set le down in life. We shall endeavor to make it as pleasant for her as possible. She shall go to church and Subbath school every Sunday, if weather and health permif, and we shall send ber to school a part of the time till she is grown up to womanhood." Mary writes: "I am well, and thave a good home and an as isfied. The family are as kind to me as I could wish. I am shad that I left Brooklym, and do not wish to go back. I am learning to cook and do housework. I expect to be a famous housekener some day, and perhaps a farmer's wife. Who can tell what is in store for the taithful I see some of the boys that came out with us creey few days. They seem to be satisfied with their new homes. Give my kindest regards to Mr. Trott. I wish to hou kind in for the friendly sympathy unantested toward me. I wish to be remembered by Bin."

pathy manifested toward me. I wish to be remembered by sine."

STITLER, EDGAR and FREDERICK, two orphan brothers, ages sixteen and eleven. Edgar had earned some money in baker's shop; Frederick had been in the New-York Orphan Asylum. They were left with T. C. Brown, Marion, Iowa. Mr. Brown writes, Rebrusry 17: "The boys are well and are going to school. We kept them both for a week or so. No one seemed to want Edgar, so we were obliged to let Freddy go, for it was impossible to keep them together; they quarrelled and fussed sill the time when they were together. Mr. Secrest, one of our near neighbors, took Freddy on trail. They are the folks and will treat him well. As for Edgar, I hardly know what to say. He is very indoublet, very show. We have a boy near hig age, and Edgar seems to think that he ought to help him in his work. This is the great trouble in our undertaking to keep him. We will send him to school till Spring, and then perhaps some one will take him."

STITLER, CARLOS, age thirteen, a brother of the above. bered by hun."

OPITLER, CARLOS, age thirteen, a brother of the above PITTLER. CARLOS, age thirteen, a brother of the aboved had blacked boots and served in a grocery store in New York. He is with A. K. Williams, Springville, Iowa, who has also one of the children whose natures it was thought best not to publish in full. He writes, February 2: "The boys are doing dist rate. George had a hard cough when we got him; he is better now, Carlos, or Carl, as we call him, that being the name written in his Bible, is almost as good as a girl in the house. They have everything to learn, and their ignorance of farm life is very amusing. We like them very much. My sister teaches them at home, and they are learning very fast," Carl writes: "I have a very nice place, and a very nice nome. * * I am very gird that I heard of going West, for I like the country very much, and I would not like to go back."

Thomas, Oscar D., an intelligent boy, born at Springfield, Mass., of German parentage, age fourteen. His parents are both dead. He is with C. B. Abbott, Springville, lowa, and writes, February 9: "I like my new home very well. The folks all treat me very well, and Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, the persons I live with, treat me like their own child. I like the country very much, and as for farming, I like that very much. I can go to church every Sunday on horse-back, and I do so. I am trying to do my best, and there is no danger of my leaving my employer. He is too kind a man to leave, as far as things go now. Tell Mr. Troot that I thank him a thousand times for bringing me to lowa and getting me such a good place. I thank you for your good advice."

WENTRY, THOMAS, a German lad, age sixteen, who for the past five years has supported himself. He is a great mimite, sings songs and recites comic dialogues, something after the style of variety performers. He was with S. J. Church, Springville, but the latter writes, February 12, that, as his farm was small, he did not need a boy, and a friend, William P. Hriggs, of Central City, had taken him. Mr. Church adds: "He has a large farm and no boy of his own, and is a young man. I think it is a nice place for him. The way he came to us was that: Our son went to see the children come into town, and the boys somehow took a fancy to each other and came home together." THOMAS, OSCAR D., an intelligent boy, born at Spring

names, and in some instances it was thought best not to give even these correctly. They came to the care of the Society through the Courts, from dranken or dissolute parents, and it was thought there might be danger that efforts would be made to get them back again in case they were traced in the future. All those children have good homes, and favorable accounts have been received from most of the number.

H. B. Booth, of Walker, Iowa, writes: "——is a lively girl we are very backed when are ready to carry

et; we are well pleased with her, and are rendy to carry it your wakes in regard to taking our adoption papers, acre are many in this part of the country who are droused taking orbital and who have asked me if any

incre were coming."

I. V. Anderson, Viola, Iowa, writes: "I would like to learn more of ——"s former life, and her nerentage. She is a very smart gril, and I think will soon adapt her self to our ways. She is going to school when the weather permits. She appears to be very well pleased with her new trients. I am ghad that we are permitted to assist one of these little children, giving a bouse to the homeleas. We pray that God will help us in training the young mind and fitting it for the responsibilities of five, and, a close of grey."

the young mind and fitting it for the responsibilities of life, and a crown of gove,"

Berdauin Asken, Springville, Iowa, writes; "I am rouch pleased to had thee sq interested in our dear little——for it seems as it he week-ready our own child, such is his affection as manifested toward us. We have no children of our own, and it seems as it dear——had been some to us as a gift from Heaven. We would be pleased at thee would let us know if he has parents ity ins, as we would like to know his history. We are roady to adopt him as our own son.

Mrs. Sarah Griffman, Springville, Iowa, writes: "Our little box is well and enjoying his country home very much. He tells up to ledy on he is a good not and daes not want to go back to New York. And we erjoy his company. He is the only little the we have, and we shall try to bring him up to be a good and useful man."

THE KANSAS PARTY.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION -- HOMES BEADILY OBTAINED. It consisted of (wenty one boys and three girls, who Children's Aid Society, and four families, comprising five adults and cighteen children. The latter were de-

party arrived at noon of the 13m. The local newspaper. The Davly Republican, of the following day gives an necount of the reception :

Mr. Brace stated to a Thintent reporter that there were eighty-eight applicants, so that many were disappointed of necessity, and the committee was able to

Mr. Jernes P. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society of New York, array of at the Linnel Hotel yesterday, from Ottawa, Kaussas, where he has located another early of children, gather dup in New York. This party was composed of beys and girts who were sent out by Wattelaw Heett, of The New York Tribons, with fundamental in his bands for this cheatty, a his lay of galactic. composed of beys and gir's who were sent out by Wantelsaw Reit, of THE NEW-YORK THEUNE, with funds placed in his bands for this charity, a history of which was given in The Globe-Democral several weeks ago. Mr. Brace Sinted to a reporter yesterday that his reception at Ottaws, Kansas, was very entimisate one, the local committee having eighty eight applications for children on his arrival, and soon all of them were in good homes. A large number of the boys who were taken there in January called upon him, reprired that they were well pleased with their new nomes, and sant that they would not go book to New-York upon any consideration. Some of them had been given a pair of mules by his employer. One farmer stated to Mr. Bence that the boy taken by him had really filled a man's place on the farm, and would soon receive right wages. Several of the farmers reported that they would not part with the boys, as they were almost invaluable. Mr. Brace stated to Mr bence that the boys had received handreds of applications from all pairs of Missouri and Kansas for boys, but that he could not fill individual orders. It was necessary for the farmers to form parties of fifteen or twenty, with a responsible committee to make a formal application to the society before their orders could be filled.

A list of the citizans of Ottawa and vicinity with when the children found homes has been received, and will be published as soon as it can be accompanied by

A man named B. Kauffman advised the workmen in furniture of the necessity during the present struggle of making an alliance with other trade unions, and securing assistance from them. He declared in favor of limiting the hours of labor to eight hours each day, and urged the necessity of harmony of action and union among the men, as the only way of influencing manufacturers. John Mueller declared that the organization would hereafter be known as "The Pioneers of Emancipation of White Slavery." If to oppose such a state of affairs is socialism, then he honored it. Other speakers continued in substantially the same strain. The strongest utterances were those most favorably

The strongest utterances were those most favorably received. The meeting took no action beyond applianding the advice to Herrmann's men to insist upon their drimands.

About 300 cutters were present at the meeting held yesterday afternoon at Germania Hall, in Third-ave., for the purpose of forming a clothing-cutters' union. Representatives from forty shops, who had been instructed at a previous meeting to ascertain the feeling of their fellow-workmen as to the proposed union made their renorts. Nearly all ascertain the feeling of their fellow-workmen as to
the proposed union, made their reports. Nearly all
of the men, it appeared, favored the union, although
some wanted to know what its character was
to be before they joined it. It was determined
that each shop should have an organization of its
own, and that it should be represented in the general organization by one or more delegates; and that
the delegates from the different shops should select
officers for the union, to be precented for approval
at the next meeting. The meeting was then adjourned for one week.

A meeting of tailors was held yesterday afternoon,
at No. 46 Ayence-A, to protest against the low

A meeting of tailors was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 46 Avenue-A, to protest against the low wages which are being paid to piece-workers in the trade, and to organize among themselves a protective union in order to secure an increase from employers. It was urreed by a delegate from Williamsburg that the present time afforded the most favorable opportunity for a strike; that the trade was brisk, and that there was an increased demand for the better class of work. The majority, however, pronounced themselves adverse to arbitary means, and deprecated any positive action in the matter until a union had been organized to give the necessary effect to their demands. This being the general opinion of the meeting, it was resolved that the members present, and others who might wish to be anrolled, be hereafter known as Tailors' Union No. 1, of New-York City.

The striking employes of Steinway & Sons will meet this evening to discuss the situation arising from the threatened lockout. Their action, it is believed, will be controlled by the advice of the Piano-makers Union, which will also meet to-night. Many of the men, especially the more provident, it is known wish, to return to work, but it is not thought that their counsel will prevail.

FEBRUARY'S GENIAL FAREWELL.

The Spring weather yesterday attracted large THE NAMELESS WAIFS.

'n the account that was published in The Trinuxe of the starting of this party for the West, seventeen chilfron were mentioned only by the initial letters of their the day. High Bridge was a place of popular reerowds to Central Park and other places in the upper part of the island. All the thoroughfares

sort. Many persons visited the Riverside Drive, which is not yet open for vehicles, and enjoyed a walk in the newly imade avenue. Fifth-ave, was filled with carriages, as were also all the drives in Central Park and the roads beyond leading to the Harlem River. St. Nicholas and other avenues where there is fast driving on Sunday in the Saring and Summer, were filled with people watching the speed of the borses.

HONORS TO DE LESSEPS.

RECEPTION BY THE FRENCH COLONY. ADDRESSES BY COUNT DE LESSEDS, CHARLES RE-NAULD AND PROPESSOR CHARLIER-THE MONROR

DOCTRING ONCE MORE. Count de Lesseps remained quietly at his otel yesterday morning attending, to his correspond-Many callers were received, carliest among

and asylums of Binckwell's and Randali's Islands. The French colony in New-York gave a recention to Count de Lesseps last evening in Ferrero's Assembly Room, Tammany Hall. The Garde Lafayette acted as a gward of honor. A very large assembly of French chizens was present. The lower galleries were reserved with French and American flacs, was filled to overflow

have become acquainted with the language and the spirit of the country. We are certain that if there were any opposition to your project the clouds must disappear before your frank and lucid explanations. Your presence here was needed. We desired to see you and to hear you speak. And rest assured that all present carnes ity desire the entire success of your new undertaking, which will be of benefit to all parts of the world. A few days ago we celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Washington, the greatest man the United States has produced. And we hope to a few years to celebrate the union of the Abantic and the Pacific, joined by your genus. As Reciambeau and Lafayette lent their add to Washington in conquering liberty for the United States, so when your great work at Panama is finished. Americans, Frenchman, and those who use the Spanish toughe will unite to celebrate the Liberty of Commerce. Liberty founded this great Republic and liberts will give it in the future a development and a prosperity greater than that it be realized. [Long-continued applicate.]

The Selectic Chorale Li Esperance then sang and was succeeded by a cantata from the several choral societies

succeeded by a cantata from the several chural societies present. After the public reception M. de Lesseps, Proavor Charlier and several others descended to a room where a supper had been prepared. Addresses by Professor Chariler, Edouardo Molina, Professor Bately lor and others were delivered, and Count de Lessepe re

A QUIET DAY.

VISIT TO THE CITY HALL AND TO BROOKLYN-A WALK OVER THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Count de Lesseps passed a comparatively miet day on Saturday. In the morning he received visitors as usual. Among those who called were Charles Latimer, of Cleveland, Chief-Engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Rallway, Algernon 8 Sullivan, General Coiston, Professor Vilanova, Louis e Bebian, of the French line of steamers, Justo Arosemena, Resident Minister of the United States of Colombia, Chief Justice Daly and Mrs Daly, Consul-General Brenil, Henry Havemeyer, Baron de Cambourg, and Edward M. Archibald, the British Consul-General. After he had received his visitors, Count do

After he had received his visitors, Count de Lesseps left the hotel alone at 2 o'clock and drove to the City Hall to call upon Mayor Cooper, Colonel Tracey, and the attachés of the Mayor's office were presented. Count de Lesseps remained a short time in informal conversation with the Mayor; and upon learning that a Legislative committee was in session in the infiding, expressed a desire to see it. He was conducted by Mayor Cooper upsairs to where the Assembly Committee on Cities was sutting. After the members of the committee had been presented, he took a seat by the side of the Hon. James M. Varnum, the chairman, with whom he conversed for a few moments, and shortly took his leave.

At 4 o'clock the Count went to Brooklyn to call upon his friend. Captain S. P. Griffin, of the Pacific Mail steamship Colon, at his residence, No. 105 Joraemeng at. He remained there during the rest of the afternoon, when he returned to the Windsor Hotel. He had intended to go with Madame de Lesseps and their libree children to a photographer's; but on account of the rainy weather the purpose was abandoned.

LEX TALIONIS .- Philanthropie Old Lady "Bress me, ential where did you get that dready black ey. I" Street Arab: "Mother! But-(tr umphantiy)-an got her three months foi't, ah can te-ye!"-[Panch.

PLEASURE AND BUSINESS .- Lady ; " A pretty

LEON MICHEL GAMBETTA.

IBE YOUTHFUL ACCIDENT THAT MADE A GLASS EYE NECESSARY-A MAIDEN AUNT MAKES A HOME FOR HIM IN PARIS-DISTINGUISHED FOR ORATORY AMONG HIS FELLOW LAW STUDENTS-AT THIRTY HE DEFENDS DELECTUZE, AND IS ELECTED A DEPUTY-DICTATOR, EDITOR AND PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Sin: The following sketch of Gambetta is based on notes furnished me recently by a Parisian pubicist who held an important position under the Dictator" during the war of 1870-71, and who is still on friendly terms with the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Tenafly, N. J., Feb. 10, 1880.

CAMBELLA'S CAREER AND CHARACTER THE GREAT REPRESENTATIVE OF MODERN FRENCH EFFORTS TO SAVE FRANCE-PERSONAL CHARAC-

Cahors, the Capital of the Departments of Lot, a said that the komme d'esprit lets his tailor dress him. Gambetta thinks it should be the same with the France. On completing his studies at the lyceum | homme de génie. To-day his personal appearance is interview with him. "I am alone," she said; "you | men; as an orator he is eloquent, warm, manly; as are alone; you want a home and some one to take a parliamentary leader he possesses a superior in care of it. Here am I. I have a little something, as you know. What's mine is yours; let us divide."

Gambetta has never been rich. When he l

Qu. no., the Canférence Mois, composed of young lawyers bent on improvement in declaration and

tors of May 16, 1877, and the great moral and po-hiteal elevation that the electoral victory of the Autumn of 1877 secured hun-all this is well-known the eavily with a glass eye.

quence. He almost always direct es ritle. On in London. to do was to "drop in." The most formidable dish at this Sunday breakfast-the pièce de résistancewas a ragout prepared by the aunt in a fashion peculiar to the South of France. The wine came from Gambetta's native Guienne. The conversation was free from all restraint or ceremony, and the guests chatted about politics, art, war, the news of the day, just as they did of yore at the Café Procops.

In 1876, the République Française having purchased the fine building, No. 53 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Gambetta left the Rue Montaigne and installed himself in these new and elegant apartments. Here he remained until his election to the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies last Winter, when he took up his residence in the Palais-Bourbon.

PLAIN LIVING IN SUMPTUOUS QUARTERS, Gambetta preserved in the spactous hotel of the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin the simple course of life of the Rue Montaigne. The Intimate Sunday breakfasts were continued, the same cook presided over the kitchen, and François, a young soldier of the Garde Mobile in 1870-71, still acted as valet de chambre. This worthy cook and the faithful Frangois are now married and serve their old master at the Palais-Bourbon. While I am enumerating Gambetta's household, I must not forget his two devoted secretaries, M. Sandrique, a lawyer, and M. Demangin, an old Republican who has suffered exile rather than give up his principles.

Gambetta is now lodged in the historic Palals-Bourbon, which forms a part of that fine pile, facing the Piace de la Concorde, across the river. in which sat the Corps Legislatif during the Empire, and where now assembles, for the first time since the war, the Chamber of Deputies. Here, too, Gambetta is still the same plain citizen of former days. The delightful Sunday breakfasts are still kept up, and among the more regular guests may be mentioned General Gougeard, a Councillor of State and an officer who dis-played great energy and courage during the granco-Prussian struggle; Paul Bert, the eminent savant and Republican deputy; Rane, formerly a member of the Commune who was condemned to death in 1873, in contamagiam : Braleret, member of the Paris Municipal Council and proprietor of a large café in the Rue des Maronites, " the grand elector of Belleville," as he has been called, the district of Paris represented by Gambetta in the Chamer ; General Billot, a graduate of St. Cyr, the West Point of France, a life Senator, a fine speaker and a highter who did good service during the war; Car-jat, the poet and distinguished photographer; Pro-fessor Gavarret, of the Paris Medical School; Dr.

Fiensal, Gambetta's physician and an old friend of his youth; and several others of less note. His purely political and official friends seldom appear at these Sunday breakfasts, but dine with him on other days of the week.

Gambetta is a good connoisseur of paintings. He likes to talk on art, and has a large knowledge of the subject. He knows a great deal about Italy, which he has visited several times. I have often heard him speak with admiration of Venice and its galleries. I am sure that what pleases him most in the Palais Bourbon are the beautiful paintings with which it is decorated. In the Latin Quarter he had but one piece of art, a bronze figure of Mirabeau. "Birds of a feather flock together," I said to him once n those early days, pointing to this statuette of the fiery orator of the Revolution. Another one of Gambetta's heroes is Victor Hugo. He used to re cite whole poems of the old bard while dressing.

A BETTER OPINION OF GOOD CLOTHES. In the beginning of his career, Gambetts cared DEMOCRACY-HIS HATEED OF CESARISM AND little about dress, in fact he was rather slovenly in his attire. When a poor law student, his cheap ING BREAKFAST-LIFE IN THE PALAIS BOURBON | merning with a pin, would be sadly askew by night, -a GENIAL PRIEND AND COMPANION, AND BOLD | To-day, however, he is more careful about his clothes. Gambetta has found that greatness has its annoy-

School of that city. Gambetia's father, however, very affable, hon gargon with those who are on intiwas opposed to his leaving home, and hence mate terms with him. In his private rooms at the arose a misunderstanding between father and Palais Bourbon he wears a large gray robe de chambre, son, which made it very difficult for the and a Grecian cap of a sombra time. Throwing himyoung law student to pay his way at Paris. self on a sofa, he puts you at ease immediately, talks But, thanks to the devotion of his mother's on every subject with frankness and abundon, knows matrien sister, Mile. Massable, Gamberta was how to listen, readily accepts a suggestion if his provided with a home in the great capital, a luxury judgment tells him it is best, even though it be in diselled enjoyed by students from the Provinces. the diamal hotels and forforn lodging-houses of the on account of personal grievances, sincersly appre-Latin Quarter. Mile. Massable, who, by the way, | diates marks of sympathy, and is very true in his his father, left the little village in the environs of | he is always straightforward and whole-souled; as Cahors, where she lived, went to Paris, and had an a politician he has strong convictions and faith in situated on the Rue Bonnparie in the Latin Quarter, | Germany he was owing the proprietor of the hotel and here the faithful and ambitions nephew where he had been living many wasks' board. I been rumored that Gamberta was going to marci

ciences, was struck by Gambetta's ora- | son, a young man of fortune and charming manner-And more than one of his fellow law sindents also | the report that he is to esponse the mother of his de l'Aucienne Comédie, and in the forcesic tilts that pecumiarily in the Petits Lépublique Françoise, a ed in a sort of debating society of the Latin | smaller sheet belonging to the same company,

alized in that eloquent defence of Delecture, prose- most. "I am working for you," said Thiers to him a few days before his death, during a visit to the Chaussée, d'Antin; "I shall keep in power a year or two and you will reap what I sow," During this herce electoral campaign the hold of the Chaussée d'Antin was surrounded by agents of the police.

New York Feb 28, 1880. admirer and passionate reader. This was toward escape a coup de mois. Elevating his shoulders, he to Messra de Fonrieu and de Bregier; they are trembling under all this harmless awaggering.

way transferra lost his eye was once rold me by his mother. Playing one day whom a child near some workmen who were making carlery. He approached

Gambetia's appearance may be thus described When Cambetta became a member of the Cham-He is very erect, carries his head in a dignified and ber of Depaties, or rather the Corps Législatif, as firm manner, has a large but well-shaped month, the Lower House was called under the Empire, he beautifut hands, grayish hair, and the left ever adoution of t moved from his old quarters in the Rus Bonaparte bright and full of fire. All his facial characteristo No. 12 Rue Montaigne, in the aristocratic neigh-borhood of the Champs Elysées, taking passession theight, has a large truck, broad chest, and moves height, bus a large trunk, broad chest, and moves of a plain suite of apartments. After the war he returned to this same house. His life was simple, his table frugal, like that of the most ordinary Last Winter and Spring he more than once walked bourgeois. At breakfast there were but two from Paris to Versailles in company with a friends dishes. I have often breakfasted there with and last Smanner lie was lumning in the environ. out suffering from indigestion in conse- of Milmaison while the Paris newspapers had him

Gambelta passes his Summers at Ville-d'Avray, a friends together about his breakfast table. It was not necessary to wait for an invitation to be one of lying near Paris, between St. Cloud and Versailles. It is a favorite Summer resort for Parisians who must go into the city every day, and during the warm weather its population is doubled. Cambella occupies a square villa built and long inhabited by Balzac pies a square villa built and long inhabited by Baizac, who here composed a large number of his best romances. An inscription once informed the tourist—in fact it may still, be there—that the house formerly belonged to the celebrated story-teller. Here, amid grassy lawns and under the shade of fine trees. Gambeita resis from the fatigues of the capital He receives but few visitors, and is not troubled by letters. The faithful François forwards every morning from Paris whatever correspondence it is absolutely necessary that he should see.

Such is Gambetta. In America, you would call him a self-made man. In France, the aristocrate pronounce him a parrenu, but the people had him as the grand representative of modern French democracy.

AN ITALIAN VAGRANT SHOT.

RESULTS OF A CAROUSAL IN BAXTER-ST .-- A WIFE'S PEACEMAKING IN VAIN.

The rear tenement-house at No. 5912 Baxter-st. warms with Italian rag-pickers and organ-grinders. Each room contains at least one family, and some of the rooms contain two or three families each. In warm weather the inmates are fond of lounging in the small court-yard which separates the front from rear buildings. This court was filled last evening, and, after drinking stale beer for an hour, the men and women joined in some Italian games, dancing and singing to the alleged music of a band-organ.

The sport was interrupted by a quarrel between Joseph Addezio, an inmate of the building, and a vagrant Italian named John Zuckarello, who has often slept in the court when the weather was not too cold. Before the nature of the quarrel could be understood by the other Italians, Addezio's wife undertook the part of a peacemaker, and pulling her husband by the sleeve, she led him to their room in the rear of the second story. Zuckarello followed them, muttering threats. The singing and diagnog went on in the court for a few minutes longer. Suddenly a pistol-shot was heard in the direction of Addezio's room, and the Italian and his wife ran through the court and into the street together. The man was waving a large revolver, and the woman seemed very much terrined. On the floor of Addezio's room Zuckarello was found lying in a pool of blood. He had been shot in thehadomen. Before the police could be summened he lost conscionsness. An ambulance was called to the house from St. Vurcent's Hospital and when the ambulance surgeon examined the wound he said to the hospital, where he was made as comfortable as possible, but the doctors had no hope of saving his life. Captain Brogan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and his detectives were looking for Addezio last evening and said they felt sartain that he could The sport was interrupted by a quarrel between

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A STATE LUNACY COMMISSION.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM C. CHURCH-THE BILL NOW BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE STRONGLY PAVORED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS-EXPRESSIONS OF AP-PROVAL FROM THE REV. DR. BELLOWS AND DR. WILLARD PARKER.

To the Elitor of The Tribune. Sin: The bill to enlarge the State Board of Charilles, by adding two physicians and one lawyer to that body, and to transfer to it the authority now vested in a single Commissioner in Lupacy, has been favorably reported by the Assembly Committee on State Charitable Institutions, of which Mr. Bradley, of Westchester, is chairman. The committee appointed at the Cooper Union meeting, who originated this measure, are in reecipt of many letters most cordially approving it. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows writes as follows:

Mr. WM. C. CHURCH, Chairman of Committee on Organ-ization of a Lunway Commission.

DEAB STR.: Lan.

Mr. WM. C. CHURCH, Chairman of committee on Organization of a Lunacy Commission.

Dean Sir: I am very much impressed with its moderation, simplicity and wisdom. It will neither satisfy inpartient radicals, not obstinate conservatives; but to those who think that true states marship lies in doing want is practicable, and met in talking about what is impossible, nowever desirable, it will commend tiself as prinders and satisfactory. Leaving all questions disputed between the true ds and the foes of this bill, if may be said to be the inspired among friends of unusuality, who are neither partizing, nor superintendents, nor pace-holders—that insatisty and insane asymmetry who are neither partizing, nor superintendents, nor pace-holders—that insatisty and insane asymmetry, who are neither partizing, nor superintendents, nor pace-holders—that insatisty and insane asymmetry, than they now receive in this state or county. The public is protomoly suffered to be nong reassured by persons whose featimony is placed beyond suspicious, that this helplers and wretched claus, the issaine aim not neglected, abused and made worse instead of better, by our public institutions. They need and demand to know that persons of the highest character and enough of them to guarantee sound judgment, are incessarily ousy, looking into this State, studying the complaints, and protecting the rights of those who are incarcerated in public asymmens. It is in the nature of things that abuses from pressure of call from inducation of sensibility, from force of routher, from pride of authority, from induce too priose asymmens for the meaning attention, should experience, from the lineria of custom, should experience, from the lineria of custom, should experience, and it will acheas prepare the way for something heart the idea we must look forward to. The State Charity Art Sourd Intervented the we must look forward to. The State Charity Art Sourd I know to be composed of persons entitied to public confidence. Were the "Commission in Linnacy" compose earnessty hope may be the result of your application.
I am, very truly yours. H. W. EELLOWS.
Strong letters indorsing the bill have also been to-

ceived from Mr. G. W. Curtis, General Francis C. Bar-low, Dr. John C. Shaw, Superintendent of Kings County Asylam, victions members of the State Board of Chart-ties and others. One of the highest representatives of the medical profession, Dr. Willard Parker, writes the

NEW-YOLK, Feb. 26, 1880.

WM. C. CHURC R. etc., Chairman of Committee, etc.

My Drain Sirk: I am stromper in fayor of your bill for
the appointment of a Board of C. minissioners in Launey, enabating from the meeting of cluzens held as
Cooper Institute on the evening of December 18. It is
considerate, and aims at no violent change, nor does to
exhibit any print of censoriousness. The plan of making a Commission in Langey a modified organization of
the Commission of State Charlies to me seems wise.
What a similar commission has necomplished in England and in some of our own States fully warrants
the Legislature in providing, for the magnetion
and control of the lassane in the Siste of
New-York Indeed, the attention of the public has
been more and more awakened for several years to the
cure and man-general of the heane. As a class, none in
the community demand more fully our sympathy; they
are neighbors in and and body, and it may unexpectedly
full the not of any one of us to occume studienty a

There is a very considerable interest in the bill, as it

A SURE CURE FOR WHOOPING-COUGH. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sin: Nearly every physician agrees with what has for centuries been the established fact—that it has been absolutely impossible to prevent convulsive spasms in whooping cough. The run of the disease is generally two weeks of incubation; four weeks of steadiv increasing power and frequency of the spasms, and, in case of recovery, six weeks of gradual abstement. The patients are usually in good health otherwise, and fall-

ing the parameter to the gas works and exposing them to
the hydro-carbon vapors arising from the line purifying boves, when opened, some after, the experiment was
tried to interest the Mannathan Gas Works, and
project to be a success. Since then, this treatment
has been frequently tested and with favorable results.
An epidenne of whooping couch or-valled at Newport,
R. I. during the winter of 1878-1879. Over 200 patients between the ages of two months and seventy-flive
years derived benefit from this smaller treatment.
There are in by difficultioner the way of a general
adoption of this plan. The purifying boxes are only
open once or twice during the day, and only for a short
time. The adoption of children the day, and only for a short
time. The adoption of person in health. The gas
works are located in the tenement-boxes districts of
cities, and are deficial to a secess. But a recent discovery
will residen a wint to the gas works unnecessary. A cities, and are difficult of access. But a recent discovery will resider a wint to the gas works innecessary. A selective in Providers, R. L. examined the liquid hydrographon deposited in the bottom of the surriging boxes, and separated circuicine (6 li5 CH3)—a substance amazonas to Phonoi. He vaporized the errestione in a wint ligere was a patient suffering with whomening cough. Recovery was effected in two days. Many other trials have been made, and with nearly adversing success. No cough crother unpleasant symptoms festada. The priteirs are restored to perfect beath. Emment physicians have pranounced this discovery of equal importance with that of quinties. Stealey, N. J., Feb. 23, 1850.

INTEREST BY THE CONNECTICUT RULE. To the Editor of The Tripuns.

Sin: A few years since I wrote a letter to the Cale Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, asking what should be done in applying the Connectiont Rule in partial payments when the payment was greater than the interest which had accrued at the time the payment was made, but less than the interest for one year. In due time i received an answer from Norwich, which, in a few words, made the whole matter plain, and explained also the reason for the rule. He said in substance: Interest is regarded as equitably due at the end of the year, but if the lender neglects to collect it, or has so drawn the note as not neglects to collect it, or has so drawn the note as not to entitle him to enforce its payment, the law will not smield him from the consequences of his own neglect. When a payment is made, however, enough will be taken to cancel interest equilably past due, and the excess will draw interest until the end of the year. For example: If \$1,000 were loaned on January 1, \$870, at 6 per cent, and on July 1, 1870, a payment of \$40 were made, no interest being equinably due, the \$40 would draw interest until January 1, 1871. The amount of the payment, \$41 20, would be deducted from the \$80, the interest thind doe on the note, and the remainder. \$18 80, would remain as interest equitably due to the payment of \$300 were made, the \$18 80 would be deducted, and interest con puted on the remainder, \$232 20, until January 1, 1872. From the amount, \$289 64, desuct the lage to reduce the projust. ary 1. It is a mile set and the remainder of reduce the p incipal.

If it is admitted to be correct that "interest upon interest is extortion," the Connecticut Rule, I am satisfied, is correct, and should have been adopted, instead of the Massachusetts Rule, by Chancellor Kent and by the Massachusetts Rule, by Chancellor Kent and by the

United States Courts. New-York, Feb. 12, 1880.

BALLOT-BOX SAFEGUARDS.

Sin: The folded balloc designed to protect the elector from so-utiny, is sometimes used by bad men as a cover or means to cast two or more votes. Such illegal votes make the total number of votes greater than the number of electors recorded in the poll list. In such cases the present law requires the ballots to be put back into the box and shaken up, and the surplus votes drawn out by chance and destroyed. By this

plus votes drawn out by chance and destroyed. By this process lawful votes are liable to be drawn out instead of the linegal votes given. Such lajustice ought to be averted.

To make sure that all illegal votes shall be detected and thrown our, let each elector put all the votes or tickets he has a right to east, at any election, into one legal envelope and seal the same. When the polis close let the bespectors count the envelopes and discard any overpus thereof (if any) over the number of electors, as per the post list, votins, and then proceed to open the envelopes and to discard and destroy from each all surplus or literal votes thereon found. In this way the good man's votes with be protected and the bad man's lilegal votes ducered and destroyed.

I would surgest that the envelopes be made of a uniform size and color, large eneugh to receive cards two

I would surge that he had not paper bug to receive cards twend one ourth inches one way by four meles the one had that the cards on made of paper but as thick as possessing the cards of the paper but as thick as possessing the cards of the paper but as thick as possessing the paper but as thick as possessing the paper but as th

Salina, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1880.